The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,593. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single Copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

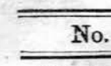
FOR CALCUTTA.—WITH QUICK DESPATCH

THE first-class Ship PRINCESS SOMAWATTY, 932 Tons register, calling on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers. Apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owner.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam-Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, and 160 H. P., Captain COOMBE, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO for Kurrachee, Muscat, Gwadel, Bushire and Busorah on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

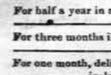
STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam-Ship PENANG, 1850 Tons and 170 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st October at 4 P.M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Islands of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. BISSCHER & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per *Monitor*, from Kurrachee, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which, Captain EASTON, will land the same on account and at the expense and risk of the consignees.
WM. NICOL & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

CONSIGNEES of 33 Kegs of Oil, without mark, landed at Musjid Bunder ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery, otherwise the same will be sold without further notice to liquidate landing and other charges.
W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1863.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain PHILLIPS, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Lady Havelock*, O'NEILL, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain O'NEILL will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 8th September 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let

TO BE LET.—TWO ROOMS either for Office, or Godown. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—A TWO STORIED HOUSE and Stable in Military Square, No. 2, will be shortly vacated by Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAWJEE Syer, No. 10, Meadow Street, China Depot.

TO LET,—from 1st January 1864, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY HOUSE in Church Gate Street, No. 17, at present occupied by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. For further particulars apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, the Secretary to the Institution.

TO LET.—On the 1st December 1863 or 1st January 1864, the well situated and comfortable House now occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW PREMISES, WITHOUT RESTRICTION AS TO THE ERECTION OF PRESSING MACHINERY.

ON FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.

The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Honble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vizbhoocundass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Nanjeebhoy and Co.) Esquire, and on the South by Marine Lane. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Elphinstone Circle now in course of erection, the Custom House and Post Office.

N. B.—The above will be put up either in one lot or in two or more lots, as will appear most to meet the wishes of the intending purchasers who may be present at the sale. And the proposed divisions of the Property, if to be sold in more than one lot, will be gladly shown and explained to applicants by the undersigned from whom also the conditions and particulars of sale may be obtained.

The Buildings and Site are now open for inspection.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are ready, and may be had on application.

Bombay, 9th September 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Notices.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—Applications will be received by the Secretary, up to the 15th instant, for the Situation of Librarian and Chief Clerk.—Salary Rupees 80, rising to Rs. 100.
HURRYCHUND SUDASEW, Secretary.

4th September 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SLEEPERS.

THE MANAGING AGENT of the abovenamed Company, will receive Tenders for the supply of THIRTY-THOUSAND Sleepers of the following Woods, viz., Teak, Sirus, Ercol, and Babool, deliverable at Dhanoo or elsewhere, on the Company's ground, place of delivery to be named in Tender.

The Sleepers are to be of the dimensions, quality, and description stated in the Engineer's Specification, a Copy of which, may be had on application at the Company's Offices, Lall Bagh, Parell, or Pootla Baree, Surat.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers" will be received up to the 15th of September next.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 25th August 1863.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF WORK.—Tenders are invited on behalf of the trustees for the Erection of the Bell Chamber and Spire of St. John's Church, Colaba. The plans can be seen, and a schedule of quantities obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

2nd. Tenders will be received up to noon of 21st September, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of all or any of the tenders.

3rd. An immediate deposit of two per cent. will be required on presentation of tender, which will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, or delay in signing the deed of contract; and a further deposit of eight per cent. will be required from the party whose tender may be accepted.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Civil Architect.

Bombay, Civil Architect's Office, 1st September 1863.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association will be ready for execution at the office of the Company in the same premises as Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, & Co.'s Offices, on and after the 10th inst.

The first call should be paid into the Commercial Bank. A receipt will be given on presentation of the allotment letters which will be forwarded to shareholders on the 9th instant.

G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business in the Bombay Presidency of the INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY Limited, will, from and after this date be conducted by the undersigned to whom all communications relating to the Company's affairs should be addressed at the Company's office, No. 9, Rampart Row, Bombay. The authority of Mr. Kemp who has hitherto acted as the Company's Agent in Bombay having been terminated by the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Manager.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 3 o'clock P.M. WILL BE SOLD on the Premises by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, the lease of the Land, Building, Machinery and other materials belonging to this Company, on the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Bunder.

The ground contains 2,660 square yards, and is held on lease for twenty-one years, renewable at a rent of six annas per square yard per annum, the yearly value of land in that neighbourhood is now estimated at from 3½ to 4 per annum.

The building is of Iron from the plinth upwards, and is partly of Iron.

The Machinery is excellent, and the Engine may, if so desired, be adapted to other purposes than working presses for the expression of oil.

Documents connected with the lease, conditions of sale, and an inventory of the stock on hand may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Published by order of the Liquidators,
JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "SIMLA."

Marietta: a novel. By T. A. Trollope	Rs.	3 12
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Vol. I. By Prof. Wilson. (To be completed in 4 vols.)		3 0
The Reason Why—Physical Geography and Geology		2 12

(Also on hand, a number of other books same series. Rs. 2 each.)

History of India to 1858. By Revd. R. Hunter, late of Nagpore		1 4
Sir W. Scott's, The Talisman: a tale of the Crusaders		0 12

(Also on hand, the preceding 19 vols., at 12 as. each.)

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy		2 12
Glossary of Navigation. By Rev. J. B. Harbold.		4 8
How I won my Spurs; or, a Boy's adventures in the Barons' Wars. By J. G. Edgar		5 12
The Boy's Own Volume of fact, fiction, history, and adventure, Midsummer 1863. Illustrated		3 12
A Mining Journey across the Great Andes, &c. By Major F. I. Rickard. 2 maps		5 12
Captain Crawley's Handbook of Billiards, Bagatelle, backgammon, chess, draughts, whist, loo, cribbage, ecarte, picquet, all-fours, quadrille, &c. &c.		3 12
Shakespeare's Characters: chiefly those subordinate. By C. C. Clarke		2 0
Every Man's Own Lawyer: a handy book of the principles of law and equity, &c. By a Barrister		5 0
Good Things for Railway Readers: 1,000 anecdotes &c.		2 0
Heraldry, historical and popular. By Rev. C. Bouteil. 850 illustrations. 2nd Edn., revised & enlarged		8 0
Chambers's Household Shakespeare, Vol. X—Julius Cæsar. Antony and Cleopatra. Coriolanus		2 12
Tales of the Wild Flowers. By Anne Pratt		2 12
Hajji Baba of Ispahan. Revised, corrected, and illustrated with notes by the author		1 8
Bwother Tham's Conundrums		0 6

ALSO FRESH SUPPLIES OF OTHER BOOKS.

Hamilton's Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass		1 8
Hall's Psalms and Hymns, Church of England.		1 4
Cameron's Flute Duet Book		0 12
Pipon's Manual of Military Law (a book no soldier should be without)		2 12
Rabelais' Works, 2 vols. (Bohn's Edn.)		5 4
Fownes's Chemistry. New Edn. 1863		7 12
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome		3 8
Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ. 4 vols.		15 0
Plays—Medea. Macbeth travestie. Little Toddlekins. Each		0 8
Dickens's Bleak House		3 12
——— Pickwick Papers		3 12
Huxley's Evidences of Man's place in Nature		4 8
Mainzer's Musical Grammar		0 12
Map of the seat of War in America		0 12
Reynolds's Miscellany, Vols. 29 and 30, each		3 0
Christy Minstrels' Songs music and words, 7 parts		5 4
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Guide, 1863		1 2
Bannatyne's Guide for passing for Lieuteuant-for Captain		3 12
Bradshaw's Railway Guide for August		4 8
——— Continental ditto		1 4
Robertson's (6th Foot) Infantry Drill 1862		3 12
Musical Herald, Parts 1 to 12		4 8

ENGLISH COVERS.

For Family Friend,——Vol January to June 1863		0 12
——Herald, Vol. 20, May 1862 to April 1863		1 4
——Illust. London News, Vol. 32		2 8
——All the Year Round, Vol. 8		0 12
——Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 7		0 12
——Once a Week, Vol. 8		1 0
——London Society, Vol. 3		1 4
——Chambers's Journal, Vol. 19		0 12
——London Journal, Vol. 37		1 0
——Reynolds's Miscellany, Vol. 30		3 0
——The Queen Newspaper, Vol. 4		1 0
——Temple Bar, Vol. 7 and 8. Each		1 0
——The Sixpenny Magazine, Vols. 4 and 5. Each		0 12
——The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 6		0 12

SUNDRIES.

Mathematical Instruments, in fish skin cases		8 0
A set of boxwood railway curves, in box		60 0
Mourning Stationery—middle, broad, and extra broad border, with envelopes to match.		

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—

The Bombay Army List, corrected to 30th June	Rs.	A. 3 4
The Madras ditto ditto		5 0
The Bengal ditto ditto		5 12
The Times of India and Bombay Gazette Rupee Almanacs for 1863. Each		0 12
A Compendium of English and Gujarati Dictionary, &c. By Jadherilal and two others		3 4
A Compendium of Molesworth's Marathi and English Dictionary. By Baba Padmanji		6 12
Moonshoo Goolaum Mohmed's Hindoostanee Dialogues. 2nd Edn., greatly enlarged		3 0
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual		2 14

☞ The above prices include postage to any part of India.
24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Mamlus Bay	1	0
Maulmain River	1	8
Maulmain Harbour	1	8
Zanzibar	2	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	8
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	0
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Persian Gulf (2 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	8
Bay of Bengal	3	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	3	0
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

The following are now available of
LETTS' DIARIES, 1864.

No. 8	One day to a page, 8vo. cloth	Rs.	4 12
,, 8	Do. do.	with lock and Key	9 0
,, 9	Half Do. do.	do.	7 0
,, 9	Do. Do. do.	do.	7 8
,, 10	Three days to a page with Sunday 8vo. cloth		3 4
,, 11	Do. do.	without do.	3 0
,, 11 B	Do. do.	Do. and Cr. Side	4 8
,, 12	Three days to a page, with Sunday 12mo. cloth		2 4
,, 12	Enlarged do. do.	do.	3 0
,, 12	Morocco Wallet		10 0
,, 12	In silk for case		2 12
,, 12	French Morocco tuck		3 8
,, 13	Three days to a page, without Sunday, 12mo.		1 12
,, 13	French Morocco Tuck		3 0
,, 14	Three days to a page, tall 12mo.		2 4
,, 14	The same, roan tuck		3 4
,, 15	Three days to a page without Sunday, tall		5 12
17 D	Do. do.	18mo. cloth	1 0
,, 17	Do. do.	18mo. sewed	0 8
,, 18	Do. do.	French morocco tuck.	1 12
,, 20	Do. do.	32mo. do.	1 8
,, 20	Do. do.	32mo. Wallet pocket book best morocco	6 0
,, 21	Do. do.	sewed	0 8
,, 2	Three days to a page, 4to. cloth		5 12
2 H	Do. do.	do.	5 12
,, 3	Do. do.	folio	4 8
Lett's Card Case Almanack			0 8
,,	Russia Case		2 0
,,	Professional Diary		5 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HERBERT & CO.'S
LETTS'S DIARIES, FOR 1864.

Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday ——each	Rs.	10 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ——	,, Rs.	9 0

QUARTO, 7¾ inches by 9½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday ——each	Rs.	7 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ——	,, Rs.	6 0

OCTAVO, 4½ inches by 7½ inches.

One Day in a Page, with Sunday ——each	Rs.	5 0
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ——	,, Rs.	4 0

POCKET EDITION.

SMALL OCTAVO, 3½ inches by 6 inches.

Two Days in a Page, with Sunday——each Rs. 3 0

EVERYBODY'S DIARY.

FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

This is a remarkably useful book; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages*.

Each. Rupees 2 8.

HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

Now available ex "Simla," the following:—

Good Things for Railway Readers, one thousand Anecdotes		1 14
Marietta. A Novel, by T. A. Trollope		3 12
Old Friends and New Acquaintances, by Agnes Strickland		1 8
The Adventures of Hajee Baba, of Ispahan		1 8
Glossary of Navigation, by the Rev. J. B. Harbord, M.D.		4 8
Hawksview: A Family History of our own Times, by H. Lee		1 2
Highland Lassies: or the Roua Pass, by Erick Mackenzie		1 2

Stanford's Map of India, shewing the latest Territorial Acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c. and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the Three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay | | 21 0

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
JUST RECEIVED PER "SIMLA."

CHRONICLES OF CARLINGFORD—SALEM CHAPEL. Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo. Rs. 3-12.
HERALDRY: HISTORICAL AND POPULAR. By C. Bouteil. With numerous Plates. 8vo. Second Edition. Rs. 8.
EVERY MAN'S OWN LAWYER. A Handy Book of the Principles of Law and Equity. By a Barrister. Second Edition, post 8vo. Rs. 5-8.
GOOD THINGS FOR RAILWAY READERS. A Collection of Anecdotes and interesting Historical and Antiquarian Readings. Crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 2.
ALGEBRA FOR BEGINNERS. By J. Todhunter. 18vo. bound. Rs. 1-12.
REASON WHY. Physical Geography and Geology. By the Editor of "Enquire Within," "Family Friend," &c. Crown 8vo. Rs. 2-12.
MARIETTA. A Novel. By T. A. Trollope. Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo. Rs. 3-12.
THE ALPEN GUIDE—WESTERN ALPS. By J. Bell. Rs. 5-12.
PROFESSOR WILSON'S WORKS. Notes Ambrosianæ. By Christopher North. Vol. 1. Post 8vo. Rs. 3-8.
THE INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER.—Review of Natural History, Microscopic Research, and Recreative Science. Vol. 3. Illustrated with Woodcuts and Coloured Plates. 8vo. half-bound. Rs. 5-12.
INDIAN HISTORY. The History of India from the Earliest Times to 1858. Addressed to Indian youth. By Mary Robert Hanton, formerly of Nagpore. Fcp. Rs. 1-4.
GLOSSARY OF NAVIGATION. By the Rev. J. B. Harbord. Post 8vo. Rs. 4-8.
TALES AND STORIES TO SHORTEN THE WAY. Selected from the original series of "Chambers' Journal." Fcap. Rs. 2-0.
THE HOUSE OF SCINDEA. By Dr. J. Hope. Crown 8vo. Rs. 3-12.
ADMIRAL FITZROY'S WEATHER BOOK. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 11-4.
POLITICAL MISSION TO AFFGHANISTAN. By Dr. Bellew. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, &c., for Sale.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for September 1863, contains—1, The Passing Bell. 2, Jottings. 3, Look Before you Leap. Chapters I. to III. 4, English Summers, 1771 to 1863. *5, Colonies and Colonisation. Part III. 6, The Tyrant of the Poultry Yard. 7, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter VI. 8, Strolls about Poona. I. 9, Homage and Presents to Garibaldi. 10, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VII. 11, Pristine Civilization,—how Lost. 12, Railways and Pyramids. 13, Letters on Amateur Acting. XV. 14, The Present, Past, and Future of Fortification. 15, Nigris; or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XXXI. to XXXIII. 16, Criminal Statistics of England and Scotland. 17, The Chief Towns of Sind. III. Krypere. 18, The Bombay Board of Censors; Minutes of Meetings in August. 19, Emily. 20, Correspondence: The Sarcostemma; Detergents, &c. Xavier. 21, Literary and Critical Notices. Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for 1862. Laws and Bye-Laws relating to the House of Correction at Bombay. On the Recent Discoveries in Eastern Africa, and "The Adventures of Captain Singleton, edited by De Foe." Correspondence regarding the Mismanagement of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Lost and Saved. Travels on Horseback in Montchu Tartary. The Polish Captivity. Cavalry, its History, &c. Vicissitudes of a Gentlewoman. Reminiscences, &c. of the Camp, the Court, and the Clubs. 22, Military Summary for July. 23, Home Politics—July. 24, Indian Retrospect—August. 25, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for August.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, and 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, Lepage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee and Mean Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England, Rs. 24; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

*** A few copies are being printed, for separate issue, of the "Strolls about Poona"; "Letters on Amateur Acting"; and "the Chief Towns of Sind." *Orders registered.*

In the next No., the first of a series of "Sketches of the History of the High and Regiments of the British Army," to be published separately on completion. *Orders registered.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE Magazine that promises eventually to be the most prosperous of any started in India is *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*, if it continues to be conducted with the same ability as at present. We have received the last number of this well-written periodical, and subjoin the summary of its contents. ..... The Indian Retrospect is most elaborate and careful; and it is hard to overrate the value which these monthly compendia will possess in thirty or forty years' time as references. *Mofussilite.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany for August contains an unusually large number of good articles, and is the best we have seen of the series for some time. ..... The Magazine has the best prospects for its future reputation, and quite keeps up the character for entertaining its readers which this periodical has long since acquired.—*Poona Observer.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany contains some interesting and well-selected papers. ..... The Indian Retrospect is very carefully and scrupulously compiled. ..... A legal article serial is steadily improving, and we are glad to learn that its pecuniary prospects are encouraging.—*Bengal Harkaru.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany is unusually good. ..... We trust the day is not far distant when it will be found in every European's house in India, and in that of every educated native.—*Sinatian.*

We beg to acknowledge receipt of *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*. It is a very interesting number, and contains much that is volatile and amusing, as well as a goodly quantity of reading that is valuable and instructive. ..... We commend the number in its entirety to the attention of our readers, and the public generally.—*Deccan Herald.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the May and June Nos. of *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*. Both numbers are very good, though we rather prefer the former. It opens with an able and thoughtful article, entitled "India our theme and our sphere," which comes we think from the same pen as another equally interesting but less instructive article in the June No. on "Anglo-Indian Literature." ..... The May No. also contains a clever and amusing letter on "Amateur Acting," with some good advice to a rising Rosius.—*Madras Times.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "SIMLA."
A FURTHER SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

In packets of 15 varieties the former, and 12 & 25 the latter.

FLOWER SEEDS.

	Rs.	A.
A packet of 25 varieties, Rs. 5. Of 12 varieties	3	0
Mignionette, per ½ oz.	0	8
Sweet Peas, mixed per ounce	0	8
Heartsease per ½	2	0
Carnations per ½	1	0
Pinks per ½	1	0
Balsams per ½	1	0

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets of 15 varieties, Rs. 5; double packets	10	0
Beet, Red per ounce	0	0
Beans, French per lb.	1	8
——— Thick and Broad Windsor. Each	1	0
Broccoli, purple, & early & late white. Each per ounce	0	12
Brussells Sprouts, imported	0	8
Borecole, Newcastle curled	0	8
Cabbage, drumhead	0	8
——— early York, early Battersea, 1,000 headed. Each	0	4
Cucumber, best ridge per ½ ounce	0	8
Cress per ounce	0	2
Corn salad	0	8
Celery, red nonsuch per ½ ounce	0	4
Carrots, James's middle per ounce	0	4
Endive, green curled	0	8
Leeks, London flag	0	8
Onions,—Strasburg, white and Brown Spanish, and white globe. Each	0	12
Peas,—Veitch's perfection, Stuart's paracise, Maugham's early. Each per lb.	1	4
——— Imperial Norfolk marrow, and Amazon. Each	1	8
Parsnips and Parsley. Each per ounce	0	4
Radishes,—long scarlet, turnip, and white.	0	4
Rhubarb,	0	12
Savoy, Sweet Marjoram. Each	0	8
Turnips, white stone	0	8
Tomato, red	0	8
Vegetable Marrow per ½ ounce	0	8
Water Cress per ½	1	0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

MAPS MOUNTED ON CLOTH.

	Rs.	A.
Roads in the Bombay Presidency up to Oct. 1860	0	0
The Island of Bombay, 1843. By Capt. T. B.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 15th Sept., 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight		99½
Madras	30 days' sight		99½
China	60 Do.	do.	239 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	165 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	245 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	12 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	32 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	60 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	85 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	50 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	70	.....	12 prem.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris	20	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm. ex (div.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	ds. 27,200 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	500 do.	ds. 2,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,500	350 per share	ds. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	ds. 3,000 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	ds. 32,000
Do. B „	5,000	.....	ds. 27,000 pm. (per share)
Freo Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	ds. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	ds. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	ds. 8 prem.
Do. New 4 per Cent.	130.11.6	2½ do.	ds. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	ds. 6 prem. nnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	ds. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	ds. 350 prem.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	ds. 165 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. shar.	ds. 525 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	ds. 475 prem
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	ds. 2 9 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	ds. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	ds. 1,375 prem.
Golden Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	ds. 2,000 pm.
Tuscan Mill Co.	4,000	.....	1,500 prem.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	ds. 3 0 „ rem.
House and Land Investment Company	20	.....	950 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	5,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	150 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	350 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	400 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	P 34
„ Loan 1853-58	} 99
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	118
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	117½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-14
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3-8
Spanish Pistoes	„ 249
Ducats	„ 294
Mexican Dollars	„ 235
Germna Crowns	„ 213
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	„ 104½
Gold Leaf	„ 10 14 6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d.
To China	} No offers.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (12th Sep. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready-)	Rs.	515 to 517
New Dhollera, (ready-)	„	515 to 517
New Bhowngger, (ready)	„	497 to 501
New Oomrawutee	„	465 to 469
New Comptа (Nomina)	„	480 to 485
New Dharwar Sawginee	„	550 to 555
New Bursee and Nuggur	„	445 to 450
New Veeravul	„	460 to 465
New Khandeish	„	440 to 445
New Pawchee	„	470 to 480
New Accote	„	440 to 445
New Manglore	„	465 to 470
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 7 1 to 7 2 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guze at ...	„	6 12 to 6 13
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	„	35 to 36
Niger	„	37 to 38
	„	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Sept. 14	Behar (s)	Dundas	China, &c.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *City of Glasgow*, Carnachan, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Sea Park*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Meghalen*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—40 pieces elephant teeth, 12 cwt. 6 lbs., Fazulbhoy Momud Dama.

City of Glasgow.—10 bales cotton, 140 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

John Lyna.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Petamber Dowjee.

Duke of Newcastle.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Gertrude.—13 bales coir yarn, 32½ cwt., Dyall Virjee; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Manjee Virjee; ½ bales cotton 1½ cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Mcoljee Dewjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Koognathjee Ramdass; 34 bales munjeets, 117 cwt. 3 qr. 9 lbs., Manjee Virjee; 105 packages cloves, 122 cwt. 10 lbs., Hemraz Argoom.

Gateshead.—Loose buffalos horns, 75 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 76 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Enderjee Naronjee; 31 packages coffee, 80¾ cwt., Ibrahim Ebhejee.

Veteran.—60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Virjee Sanjee.

Barbara.—87 bales cotton, 120½ cwt., Jairam Ruttonsay; 30 bales wool 90 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Cursonjee Canjee and Co.; 100½ bales cotton, 351½ cw., Manjee Ramjee and Co.

Calista.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pundoorang; 300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt; B. H. Cama.

Deligentia.—600 packages linseed 900 cwt., Govind Hurry; 312 bundles country gullis 156 cwt., Admadbhoy Golam Husen.

Baron Beofrow.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt.; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Kessoojee Arjun.

Sea Park.—110 bundles surree seed 55 cwt.; 190 bundles linseed 95 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo.

Magdalen.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Chugun Bhanjee; 300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., Herjee Gulla; 200 bales cotton cotton, 700 cwt., Ardaseer Jeatha; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Framjee Cullianjee; 125 bales cotton, 412½ cwt.; Canjee Madowjee.

Tanjore.—Loose buffaloe horns, 100 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.

Aaron Brown.—600 packages linseed, 900 cwt., Govind Hurray.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 100 bags coffee, 240 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Peroshaw Hoshaw and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 600 cwt., F. Chambers.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—86 bags black pepper, 106 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Shanlee.*—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Soozulmull Herachund; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Pannibhoy Golam Husen; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee and Co.; 26 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram; 100 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Ebhurunsy; 31 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Natha Sons and Co.; 67 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 22 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Shanlee.*—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Natha Sons and Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 5, Ship *Northumbrian*, from Newcastle 19th May.

6, Screw Steamer *Erymanthe*, Massire, from Calcutta, 3rd September.

7, Ship *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Fladsurd, from Greenock 20th April.

Screw Steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, R. W. Kerr, from London 20th June and Cape 19th August.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, G. Hyde, from Suez 19th, Aden 22nd August and Galle 4th September.

8, French Ship *Xenes*, Denail, from Pondicherry 6th Sept.

French Ship *Hamburg*, from Pondicherry 7th September.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Jenkin, Lieut. E. G., 1st Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Deesa.
Haggard, Major T. T., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Hickman, Captain D. R., Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Fraser, Surgeon J. G., Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Forster, Colonel, R. H. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Fraser, Surgeon J. G., Medical Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Graham, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 14TH 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 12th September 1863.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Royal Artillery (14th Brigade).—Lieut. A. W. F. Campbell, from 12th August to 30th November 1863, in extension, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery (18th Brigade).—Lieut. F. Ladge, from 5th August 1863 to 4th August 1864, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence subject to the confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

1st Battalion 1st Foot.—Ensign E. A. Morant to proceed to England for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This Officer is not available for duty with Troops, and will, on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. A. T. Speas, P. D. O. 3rd Cavalry, from 12th to 30th September 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

106th Foot.—Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. W. D. Leith, from 29th August to 30th September 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

General List.—Lieut. H. B. McNeill, from 27th September to 27th November 1863, to remain at Kurrachee for the purpose of studying the Hindoostance language.

2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. H. Sweny, for one month from date of departure to proceed to Belgaum, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(The Calcutta Gazette, September 2.)

No. 123A.—The following Despatch from the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India, No. 216, dated 10th June 1863, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 10th June 1863.

MILITARY—No. 216.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—Several applications have been received from the younger Officers of the two Line Regiments for permission that they consider their election for those Corps and to resume their positions in the local Army.

2. Under the circumstances of the case I considered it inexpedient that their applications should be complied with.

3. With a view, however, to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of these Officers, no less than of others of similar rank who have been unsuccessful in their applications to join these Regiments, it has been determined, in communication with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to permit exchanges under certain conditions, and for a definite period, between certain classes of Officers who have joined the new Line Regiments and Officers of similar rank now in the local service.

4. I forward, for your information, copy of a General Order of His Royal Highness proposes to issue upon the subject, and which, I request, may, when so issued, be published for general information.

5. The applications submitted under the's order by Officers now in the two Line Regiments will be forwarded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Horse Guards, while those from Officers of the local service will be transmitted to this Office, with the sanction of the several Governments, for communication to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

6. He holds out no hope that applications must be received at the Office of the Adjutant General of the several Presidencies before the 1st of October 1863, and in both the opportunity of exchange will be granted to applicants according to seniority.

7. Officers of the Indian Army, naming a particular Regiment into which they wish to exchange, will understand that if their position in the list of applicants does not give them a claim to enter that particular Regiment, or if there should be no Officer of corresponding rank desirous of exchanging out of that Regiment, their application for exchange will be considered void—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

Horse Guards, S. W., 11th June 1863.

EXCHANGES.—1 (1863.)

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India in Council, to announce that exchanges will be permitted between Officers who have entered the new Line Regiments from the General Lists, from the Cadres of European Regiments of the Indian Army, and Officers of Cavalry and Infantry respectively, of corresponding rank now of the Indian Army, without reference to the Presidency to which they may belong.

Officers of the new Line Regiments of the classes above described wishing to revert to their former position in the Indian Service will submit their application to the Adjutant General of their respective Presidencies on or before the 1st of October 1863, after which date no application will be received, and no such exchange will be permitted.

These applications, if supported by the Commander-in-Chief in India, will be entertained according to seniority, and to the numbers and rank of Officers of the Indian Army desirous of joining the new Line Regiments whose names may be received from the Secretary of State for India.

Officers of the new Line Regiments permitted to exchange under this order will revert to the position which their name still occupy in the lists of the Indian Army.

Officers of the Indian Army will enter the new Line Regiments under this order as the junior of their grades in each case.

By Command,
J. YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant General.

Letters to the Editor.

MUGGUR *versus* MAN.

SIR,—On page 765 in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Magazine for this month, there is an interesting article on the Muggurs or Crocodiles at Muggur Peer, near Kurrachee, in which, while acknowledging that these creatures "now and then gobble-up an occasional way-farer," the writer would have us derive consolation from the fact that "they merely act upon their natural instinct."

Now, Sir, I don't object to the fact of the crocodile possessing this "natural instinct," but I *do* object to the principle of giving him (is the case) unexampled facilities for carrying it out.

A few days ago, in like manner as one makes excursions to see the deer at Richmond Park, I thought I would make an excursion to see the crocodiles, at Muggur Peer. A jolting ride over a sandy plain,—with the pleasant variety of having to drag your carriage by the hind wheels through the beds of various ancient rivers,—brought us to the desired haven.

I believe the general idea among those who have not visited Muggur Peer, is that the hundred and odd crocodiles there, are enjoying a sort of Zoological Gardens' existence in some grand tank, over-shadowed by tropical foliage. Further, that after ascending a massive flight of stone steps, the inquiring visitor, happy in the sweet sense of security afforded by his being on the right side of some strong railings, looks down upon, and studies the frolics of these mighty monsters, and admires the scientific skill, shown in the wonderful adaptation of their muscular and dental development for the grand end of "gobbling-up an occasional wayfarer."

Now, Mr. Editor, what is the fact? You step out of your carriage, and a couple of hundred yards bring you to a little village. While you are still among the huts, you see about ten yards ahead of you, a swamp of water surrounded by part of the same type of date trees, that forms a shelter to the village. "Where are the Muggers"? you enquire of the attendant fakeer, hoping to have the expected railings indicated to you some little distance off. "Here are a few, Sahib" pointing about 6 feet from him to a lot of dingy stone like objects you had unconsciously almost run against. You start, and naturally enough. Yes there, to be sure, are a number of the brutes dozing, each about 15 to 20 feet long, and with a set of teeth that the renowned Mr. Gabriel would have considerable difficulty in stopping if once set a going. In all directions are these creatures lying, some quite in the village, others a little out of it, some hidden behind the trunks of trees, others playing bo—peep in the water, with their dear old rugged noses just above the surface. As they pull their scaly forms over the stony ground, the noise puts you in mind of that which would be caused, by dragging half a dezen empty overland trunks along, and when they open and shut their mouths with a sort of "there I am" look about them, you form an ideal that would be the closing of a gigantic *porte monnaye*, with a white lining and a most remarkablypowerful spring. They are of all sizes, commencing with the venerable old one of 25 feet long, who saw the grandfather of the last Ameer of Scinde, and remembers Kurrachee when it was nowhere, long before it had followed its naughty sister's, big Bombay's example, and taken to speculating in land and shipping shares. The feeding is a simple enough thing to imagine. You have merely to fancy an attenuated goat doing its best after death to satisfy the cravings of a mass of 60 or 70 crocodiles, each of whom vigorously uses his "muscular and dental developments" to get a slice.

But, Sir, my principal reason in writing this, is to ask you seriously to use your influence for the destruction of these horrid, useless, disgusting creatures. It is a shame that they should be tolerated. It is all a farce about their being held in reverence as holy. The lazy fakeer who is attached to the tomb of the Mahomedan saint, finds their attractiveness to visitors an excellent source of income.

The Muggurs, having tasted much blood lately, are daily becoming more bold, and now actually walk through the village, to a small swamp on the opposite side. I had an opportunity of seeing how crowded the neighbourhood was with them, for a fine young horse that went down with our own to this place to get watered, had its leg bitten in two while we were looking on. The day before our visit, a man was dangerously bitten in the shoulder and the leg. These creatures cannot always be avoided, the poor village women must draw their water from the pool close by, and it is impossible that they can always observe in the scum of filth that covers the surface, the half inch of dingy nose the monster has in such close proximity to their outstretched arm. *Cui bono*? What is the good of these creatures. They infect a fine sheet of that scarce commodity in Scinde, water: rarely a week passes by, but they kill or disable for life some human being or domestic animal, and whenever one is in the line of breeze from their quarter, the stench is something overpowering. I am convinced that many a child disappears from the village, in the cruel jaws of a Muggur during the little one's 5 incautious wanderings. The fakeer has reasons of his own for keeping all this quiet.

We are told that these Muggurs are holy, and that their care is a religious duty. Such religious duties and buckseeesh generally walk arm in arm.

Suttee, or widow burning, the English Government was told, was a most sacred rite, yet the English Government bravely put it down. Ditto with child-murder. Ditto with a host of other cruel things, done under the cloak of Mohammedanism or Hindooism.

I dare-say you will laugh at my writing such a long letter about such a curious subject, but as I jolted along in the carriage, homeward, I looked at a Muggur's tooth I had picked up, and, feeling how sharp it was, addressed it, saying "surely the brave English Government will no longer allow the rupee-loving fanaticisms of a degraded fakeer to stand between them and the eradication of a horde of pampered blood-thirsty brutes, whose erasure and unchecked presence causes yearly so large an amount of human suffering and loss of life—without a single fact to adduce in its favor."

Please see what you can do, Mr. Editor, and may the *Bombay Gazette* be not my enemies the Muggurs as a winding-sheet.—Your's obediently.

ANTI-MUGGUR.

Kurrachee, 3d Sept. 1863.

THE PILOT SERVICE.

SIR,—A master mariner and his friends beg to thank "Fair Play" for his reply to their simple though very important questions, viz., The boundries of pilot waters, and when a ship may expect to receive one on board. The first quotation (vide Act XXII of 1855) about the mooring of a ship of 200 tons and upwards, &c. is in the opinion of a master mariner, the work solely of the harbour pilotage, and not in any way connected with the question at issue. We are now told that we "may expect to get a pilot, in fair weather three miles outside the outer light-ship, and in foul weather at or from the outer lightship." Does "Fair Play" imagine that any ship master will run down with greater confidence for this great commercial port, on the above expectations. I decidedly say no? The writer has the experience of thirteen years trading to Bombay as master of large ships, and on his last arrival here, brought a valuable cargo, the insurance alone amounting to £200,000, besides the lives intrusted to his care, ship and freight. I will only give an extract from my private log, the day of my arrival, and will leave "Fair Play," and the public at large to judge whether I received the services that I was bound to expect, or if it really could be called pilotage at all.

August 17th, 1863 at noon. In all studding sails wind W. by S. pleasant breeze and passing showers, made the Island of Kenery bearing E. N. E. distance about three leagues. Steward N.E. observed a Brig on our port bow with her head to the South, she approached within two miles, and then wore round on the port tack. She was under topsails, jib and spanker (courses hauled up) I took her to be the surveying brig, but on nearer approach observed she had a flag at the fore. She took no notice of us. Changed ship's course to. N. N. E. at 1 P. M. made the outer light ship, passed her close to the southward. We were astonished to see two natives unpesintended by an European holding up a large piece of canvas with black letters on a white ground turned upside down thus ꓭ Ⅎꓭ ꓭ ⅁ ℕ.

We waved to them to turn the Canvas to enable us to read it but to no purpose. Seeing no signs of a pilot, commenced shortening sail and kept running in, for the inner floating light vessel, was boarded by several Parsees or (Dubash, solicitors.) I asked them if there were any pilots, their reply was Oh they will come bye and bye. Clewed up main top gallant sail and hauled coursers up, rounded too to wait for pilot, when close to the inner floating light vessel, in fine weather I received my pilot and proceeded to the anchorage.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

A MASTER MARINER.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd September, at Mhow, the wife of 1st Store Assistant M. F. de Miranda, of a daughter.

On the 10th September, at Colaba, the wife of Captain John DeVitre, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, of a daughter.

On the 25th August, the wife of Mr. Ivie Gordon, of a son.

At Darjeeling, on the 27th August, the wife of Captain J. G. Hathorn, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 31st August, the wife of Major Crossman, commanding Lahore Light Horse, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 2nd September, the wife of Mr. G. C. Francis, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Backipore, Patna, on the 25th August, J. B. Elliott, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

At Saint Thomas's Mount, on the 3rd September, Mr. Charles John Vigonreux, aged 33 years and 3 months.

At Vellore, on the 5th September, Henry Arthur, fourth son of H. Payne, Fife Major, aged 1 year 5 months and 23 days.

At Madras, at the residence of her brother Richard Allan, on the 1st September, Mary Anne, widow of the late Thomas Clark, Actuary, Government Savig's Bank.

At Palavcram, on the 25th August, Frances Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. Hasler, Supervisor D. P. W., aged 19 years

At Madras, on the 3rd September, Staff Serjeant W. Privett Commissariat Department.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1863, to 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1 „	„ 0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 1 10 8	„ 1 0 0
„ 3 „	„ 2 8 0	„ 1 8 0

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 7TH SEPT. TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
Sept. 7	29.737	29.659	74.2	75.6	73.0	74.5	None.	0.53
„ 8	29.773	29.691	75.0	81.8	74.0	77.8	„	1.43
„ 9	29.803	29.765	77.4	84.5	76.3	78.5	„	0.09
„ 10	29.805	29.697	74.9	83.0	74.4	79.0	„	1.12
„ 11	29.791	29.691	77.2	83.0	75.0	78.0	„	0.83
„ 12	29.813	29.739	77.0 Sunday.	84.4	75.0	78.5	„	0.18
								None.

Sept. 7.—Overcast with nimbi; smart showers of rain.
„ 8.—Densely clouded with nimbi cirro-cumuli; and cirri smart showers of rain.
„ 9.—Overcast with nimbi, cirri, cirro-cumuli; light rain after 9 P.M.
„ 10.—Overcast with nimbi, cirri and cirro-cumuli; smart showers of rain in the morning.
„ 11.—Densely clouded with nimbi and cirro-cumuli; rain fell before midday.
„ 12.—Partially clouded with cirro-cumuli and nimbi; slight rain.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

First Quarter ...Sunday 20d. 6h. 24.2m. P.M.
●Full Moon.....Sunday 27d. 10h. 53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sunday's, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	15	Mars rises at 6.4.a.m	5 49	6 2	0 19	0 35	
Wed.	16	Buck hunting ends.	5 49	6 1	0 52	1 7	
Thur	17	Lambert, B. and M.	5 49	6 0	1 24	1 41	
Fri.	18	Venus rises at 7 a.m	5 49	5 59	1 58	2 18	
Sat.	19	Venus Sets at 6h. 37m. P.M.	5 49	5 58	2 38	3 0	
Sun.	20	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 58	3 22	3 49	
Mon.	21	St. Matthew, Abp.	5 50	5 57	4 17	4 54	Date 12th September. Time—9h. 0m. 29s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 15th.—New York surrendered, 1776.—Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.

Wednesday 16th.—Tanjore taken by storm, 1773.—Cape of Good Hope ceded to the English, 1814.—Re-occupation of Cabul, 1842.

Thursday 17th.—London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.—The East India House vacated, 1860.

Friday 18th.—Bombay given to Charles II. as a dowry, 1662.—George I. landed, 1714.—Quebec capitulated, 1759.

Saturday 19th.—Treaty of Cluznar signed between the Subadar of Cude and Governor Hastings, 1781.

Sunday 20th.—Demerara retaken by the British, 1803.—Battle of the Alma, 1854.—Final capture of Delhi, 1857.

Monday 21st.—Battle of Preston Pans, 1745.—Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.—The fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition discovered, 1859.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 29	KURRACHEE	Sept. 8
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 2
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Sept. 9
BANGALORE	Sept. 8	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Sept. 5	MEERUT	Sept. 4
CALCUTTA	Sept. 3	OUDH	Sept. 5
CAPE	Aug 8	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON	Aug 31	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 5	RANGOON	Aug 10
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 19
HONGKONG	Aug 12	SINGAPORE	Arg 21

THE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

WE have at length got to the end of what seemed almost an interminable business, the dreary Dinapore-scandal case, which has filled the columns of the Indian Newspapers for the last three weeks; the judgment of Sir Mordaunt Wells which every one has been so anxious to see, has been appearing in our columns piece-meal as we received it from Calcutta, for the last three days, and we now publish the concluding portion in our issue of to-day. It is long, elaborate, and thoroughly exhaustive of every feature in the case. It shows here and there a little temper probably, with a warmth of expression not altogether usual in judicial charges: but on the other hand it will be remembered by all who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts of the case, that considering the character of the defence, and of almost every witness who gave evidence for it, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, rarely has there been conduct in a Court of Justice, that so richly deserved the indignant severity of the Judge. Sir Mordaunt Wells said he had given the case his closest attention, "night and day it had been weighing upon his mind, and his anxiety to arrive at a right conclusion might be concluded when the nature of the issue between the parties was considered." The judgment throughout bears evidence of this, and though the Judge had not the help of a jury to find the facts on the statement of the evidence, and had to be himself both Judge and jury in the case, he will have the comfort, we believe, of knowing that his judgment commends itself for its fulness, completeness, impartiality and justice to every unprejudiced person throughout the length and breadth of India.

As for the case itself, never surely was there an occasion when trumpery outstation scandal of the most contemptible character led to such miserable consequences. A rather silly but entirely inoffensive note, from a good natured, though rather undignified Brigadier to a lady of his acquaintance, about crinoline and the ladies' dresses at an out-station ball, leads in the course of events, to the Brigadier's resignation, under persecution, of a service in which he had served for more than forty years with credit and distinction; to an exhibition of perjury on the part of an officer in Her Majesty's service of a character quite lamentable; and of conduct on the part of five other officers including no less a person than the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Army in India, characterised by such gross injustice, that a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court in Calcutta considered it his duty to stamp it with his severe reprobation. In the entire proceedings the only charges that can be laid against Brigadier Burney are that he was weak, and that he did not maintain his position as Brigadier Commanding the station, with the dignity and firmness that became the office: As Sir Mordaunt Wells most justly observed "his position at Dinapore was not a dignified one; I think that an officer in command of troops should scrupulously avoid mixing himself up with the discreditable gossip and scandal that occasionally disfigure European Society in India." Exactly so. There is no doubt that according to the character of a commanding officer at an out-station so is generally speaking the tone and character of the station itself. A man of high character and capacity, may not always keep up the tone of a military out-station, but with a man of weak character, ready to chime in with the little tattle that prevails, scandals of some sort are certain to ensue. Brigadier Burney appears to have been one of those easy, good natured characters, common enough in by-gone days at Indian out-stations: A man like enough to be a lion in the field, but often sadly wanting in sense and judgment in the ordinary affairs of every day life. No impartial person can believe that Brigadier Burney's letter to Mrs. Willis gave offence, her own answer to the letter so suspiciously destroyed proved this. But the question of the *fama* arising out of the Brigadier's letter is still a complete mystery, no elucidation was given of it at the trial. How it arose and who first raised it, is still unexplained. All we know is that Brigadier Burney had, with a profuse liberality, been showering presents on the Willises and their friends, and that afterwards he was treated with meanness and ingratitude.

The conduct of Brigadier Burney throughout the whole affair, always excepting his weakness in sending in his resignation, was that of a gentleman. Towards Mrs. Willis he acted throughout with singular delicacy and consideration. The Judge remarked on four separate points with significant emphasis, on which Mrs. Willis had not been called by the defence as a witness, when her evidence would have thrown full light on matters that were left a complete mystery without it. But we wonder still more why she was not called as a witness by the plaintiff. We believe her evidence if she had been called would have made the defendant's case appear still more odious if that be possible. We can only account for her not having been called by the kindness and consideration of Brigadier Burney, which were conspicuous through every phase of the case. The *Friend of India* remarking on the case says "we have seldom seen a case so mismanaged as the defendant's, and if his advisers chose to shew an unwillingness to call such a witness as Colonel Willis, lest any statements made should prove malice, then the defendant cannot complain if he suffers." We cannot say we discern much sagacity in the *Friend's* remark: nor can we see mismanagement on the part of the defendant's advisers merely because they were unable to make a case for him. Witness after witness broke down, till it was seen a case irredeemably bad from the commencement, could not be bolstered up by any amount of false statements in support of it. The conduct of the Commander-in-Chief does not escape the censure of the Judge. "It would not be fair," he says, "to the plaintiff to pass over the statement that Brigadier Burney had full opportunity of tendering explanation. This is not supported by the evidence. At the time referred to by His Excellency he did not know who his accuser was, nor the time or occasion at which the threat which he was accused of having submitted to was made, and therefore he had not a full opportunity, or any opportunity of tendering explanation

without note or explanation from the plaintiff. Here, again, no action is taken against the defendant, who had dared to avow that he had addressed the most insulting language to a superior officer in high command. His Excellency says—" I did not consider it necessary to have a Court assembled to try Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre. The General Officer commanding the division preferred no charge or complaint against him, and almost the whole responsibility rested with Brigadier Burney for having called upon himself, and provoked, the improper language, which, moreover, the Brigadier has since denied ever having received. I conceived that the Brigadier had been guilty of disgraceful conduct which called forth the indignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre. If a superior officer is playing (for example) with an inferior officer at cards, and the superior cheats, and the inferior tells him that he has done so, I conceive that, however great the scandal, the responsibility rests upon the superior officer, who has disgraced himself as an officer and a gentleman by cheating at cards."

He says General Campbell preferred no charge or complaint against the defendant. If General Campbell did not do his duty, why was he not brought to account? His Excellency also says, "The whole responsibility rested with Brigadier Burney for having called upon himself and provoked the improper language." This is a pure assumption against the plaintiff without a title of proof. But whether the plaintiff was at fault or not, surely it is necessary that discipline should be maintained, irrespective of the conduct of parties. His Excellency also says, "I conceive that the Brigadier had been guilty of disgraceful conduct which called forth the indignation of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre"—that is, that on an *ex-parte* statement he had actually thought the Brigadier had been guilty of disgraceful conduct, and acted on that belief in reference to both the parties; and he excuses himself for having taken no step against the defendant by saying that the plaintiff had since denied the charge against him by the defendant. Does his Excellency mean that he took no steps against the defendant because the charge preferred by him had been denied by the plaintiff? That would be an additional reason for taking steps against him; for while on the one hand he appeared as his own accuser as regards his conduct towards the plaintiff, on the other hand he stood accused by the plaintiff of having made a false and malicious statement. The illustration drawn from the game of cards does not apply. There a superior officer is supposed to be playing with an inferior officer: it is own act, and if he cheats he gives his junior officer the right to tell him that he had done so. The junior officer would not, however, be entitled to reflect upon the honesty of his superior officer on insufficient grounds. Here, the plaintiff had never placed himself, in relation to the defendant, in any such position as that which must necessarily exist between two officers playing at cards; and it is assumed that the defendant interfered on sufficient grounds. The defendant's misconduct is overlooked both by General Campbell and the Commander-in-Chief. No action is taken against him—not even disapprobation is expressed. The Commander-in-Chief says —" I was under the impression, an still am so, that I directed an expression of my disapprobation to be conveyed to Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre of the violent and improper language which he had addressed to Brigadier Burney;" but the defendant himself says—" I have not been reprimanded, and have been promoted."

The plaintiff is all this time in entire ignorance of what is going forward, and it may be imagined with what feelings he received the following communication through General Campbell:—

" Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd instant and its enclosures, which the Commander-in-Chief has shown to me confidentially, I am directed to state, that the proof of Brigadier G. Burney's disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis, and of his having submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an Officer under his command, without taking any steps to clear his honour, are so clear, that His Excellency empowers you to call upon that Officer to send in his resignation of his command immediately.

" 2. But should Brigadier Burney declare deliberately that he is able to free himself of the charges brought against him by Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Willis, C. B., and supported by Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant and Adjutant P. H. Eyre, 38th Regiment, then you will inform him that the Commander-in-Chief will cause a searching enquiry to be made in the matter by a superior Officer, whom he will name; but in this case it will remain with the Commander-in-Chief to judge whether he shall not be brought to a Court-martial."

This informs him, not only that a complaint had been made against him, but that it had been investigated behind his back, and that the Commander-in-Chief, without having heard him, had formed so strong an opinion against him as to actually empower General Campbell to call upon him to resign his command immediately. The letter says, "The proof of Brigadier Burney's disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis is so clear." Proof is the effect of evidence; but what evidence had the Commander-in-Chief before him to justify the strong and severe language which he used in reference to the conduct of the plaintiff? The plaintiff supposed as any one would suppose, that he had formed his opinion upon the two letters—the one from himself to Mrs. Willis, and the other Mrs. Willis's reply; but it is remarkable that those letters were not before the Commander-in-Chief, for his Excellency says, with reference to the plaintiff's letter, "I have never seen that letter before." He also says, "I never saw the answer to that letter written by Mrs. Willis." What, then, was the proof? Was it the defendant's statement—a statement not made upon oath, and the existence of which had not been communicated to the plaintiff, and was not known to him? It is also intimated to him that the *proof* of his having submitted to treats of corporal punishment from an officer under his command is as clear as the proof of his disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis. What proof? Without being informed who is accuser, he is informed, not only that proof has been given against him, but that it has been considered clear and satisfactory. He is left to grope in the dark and find out who is his secret accuser and what is the nature of the proof adduced against him, and to unravel what, if innocent, must have appeared to him a deep mystery. The Commander-in-Chief, as well as General Campbell, assumed that he was guilty, and would know without being told who his accuser was, and the precise nature of the accusation. But is it right to act upon any other maxim than a man is innocent till proved to be guilty? But, whatever may have been his Excellency's view upon the subject, why should he have deviated from the usual course of furnishing the plaintiff with a copy of the statement of his accuser and calling upon him for an answer before expressing any opinion? The plaintiff has much reason to complain that he has been unfairly dealt with by all parties. It is true that a "searching inquiry" is offered in the second para. of the letter, but even that is accompanied by a threatening intimation of bringing the plaintiff to a Court-matial. One cannot read the letter without feeling that the conduct of the plaintiff was investigated without his knowledge and that he was prejudged, and was all but condemned without a hearing.

On the 22nd June, 1862, the plaintiff wrote the following answer:—

"Sir,—I have the honor to solicit you will do me the favor to submit the following explanation, in reference to the charges made against me by Lieut.-Colonel Willis, for His Excellency's consideration, before I adopt either of the alternatives specified in your communication.

"2. I beg, in the first instance, to offer my best acknowledgments to His Excellency for having had his wishes communicated to me through the Major-General commanding the Division in a confidential letter, and thus saved me the pain of undesirable publicity.

"3. Not having a copy of my letter to Mrs. Willis in my possession (my application to obtain one not having been complied with), I cannot. I assure the Commander-in-Chief, call to mind the contents of it with sufficient accuracy to understand which portion of it is regarded as objectionable, or on what grounds the charge of disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis is founded.

"4. That I wrote a letter to Mrs. Willis on the 15th February, commenting on the dresses and style of dancing, which I confess had shocked me the night before at a Ball given by H. M.'s 38th Regiment at Dinapore, I of course admit, but that I wrote anything in that letter with any intention to offend or annoy Mrs. Willis I emphatically deny, and I respectfully submit for His Excellency's consideration that the best evidence of this is the fact that Mrs. Willis answered my letter in her usual style of friendship and intimacy, and shewed no sign whatever of annoyance. I deeply regret now that I have not possession of Mrs. Willis' reply, for, never imagining that I should require it as a proof in defending myself against a grave charge, and knowing the scandal which must have attached to the lady's name being forced before the public in connexion with my own, for her sake and with the most honourable desire, I unguardedly gave up the letter to Mrs. Willis's friends when called upon to do so.

"5. If, in my communication to Mrs. Willis, there is anything which His Excellency considers sufficient to establish the charge against me of "disgraceful conduct," I must of course bow to His Excellency's judgment, but I would at the same time venture to remind the Commander-in-Chief that I was at that time, and had been for some time past, on terms of the greatest intimacy with Mrs. Willis, for whom I entertained feelings of sincere friendship, and that the letter in question was written in the unguarded and careless style of familiar gossip. But without a copy of my letter to refer to, and in ignorance of the exact nature or grounds of the charge made against me in connexion with it, I can only venture to offer these general remarks in explanation.

"6. With regard to the second and positively serious charge recorded against me, viz.:—that of having "submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an Officer under my command, I without taking any steps to clear my honour," I am directed to state, that the proof of Brigadier G. Burney's disgraceful conduct to Mrs. Willis, and of his having submitted to threats of corporal punishment from an Officer under his command, without taking any steps to clear his honour, are so clear, that His Excellency empowers you to call upon that Officer to send in his resignation of his command immediately.

"7. The only communication I received from Colonel Willis is the following short letter:

'Colonel Willis, on his arrival at Darjeeling this day received two letters from Brigadier Burney; Colonel Willis purposes replying to them in person very shortly.

'Darjeeling, March 6th.'

"8. This letter was written in reply to one from me, (sent in duplicate but by separate posts to insure its reaching) apologizing for any offence which I might have unintentionally given to Mrs. Willis. I respectfully submit that it contains no threat of corporal punishment whatever, and that I could not with any reason have assumed that it contained such a threat, or reasonably resented it as such. That it implied an interview was evident: but with what exact view, whether the demand of a personal apology, or satisfaction by duel, or anything else, I submit it was impossible for me to conjecture.

"9. All that I could under the circumstances do was to remain at my post, which I did, and for a period of about two months, abstained from taking advantage of the privilege leave which His Excellency had granted me, so as to allow Colonel Willis ample opportunity to develope his plans, and at the same time to avoid an unnecessary publicity, which I was assured might prove injurious to Mrs. Willis.

"10. From that time to the present I have heard nothing further from Colonel Willis on the subject: but it now appears that after sending me this intangible and indefinite communication, and thus detaining me at Dinapore in expectation of his coming to the station and learning from him further proceedings in person, he has intermediately, and without my knowledge, and without giving me opportunity of defence and explanation, laid the whole matter before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, including in his charges that of submitting to a threat which he never made: or, if made at all, in so indistinct and indefinite a manner as to be unintelligible both to myself and my friends.

"11. Colonel Willis was not, as His Excellency would seem to suppose, under my command at that period, and had not been so from the 11th February, the date of his leaving Dinapore, when he fell under command of the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, and I conceive that an unfair and unjustifiable advantage has been taken of me by Colonel Willis in laying the matter before the Commander-in-Chief without, in the first place, informing me of his intention so to do. Especially after leading me to expect a personal interview with him at Dinapore, where as before explained, I waited for him, and which, had he only abided by, he might have obtained from me any private satisfaction to which he believed himself entitled.

"12. Having submitted these remarks, not in any spirit of cavil or opposition, but with an anxiety to clear my character, and with the heart-felt desire to exonerate myself, as far as possible, from His Excellency's censure, and hoping that I have now succeeded in fully refuting the most serious of the charges made against me, viz.: that of quietly submitting to threats of corporal punishment without taking steps to clear my honour, I can only add my humble and earnest solicitation to be permitted to retain my command until October next, when I purpose applying for permission to proceed on furlough to Europe.

"13. On the other question, viz.: what I may, in an unguarded and thoughtless moment have written to Mrs. Willis, and which by any means could be construed into disgraceful conduct, I have not, as before explained, the means of fully defending myself against it; nor do I wish for a public enquiry, which it would necessarily involve an unenviable exposure and the indelicacy of a lady's name being brought forward. I feel satisfied, however, that on this charge alone His Excellency would not insist upon so serious a measure as requiring me to resign my command, as it would bring disgrace upon myself and on my family name.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. BURNEY, Brigadier,
"Commanding at Dinapore."

In the 3rd para. the plaintiff informs the Commander-in-Chief that he has not a copy of the letter; that he does not know what portion is regarded as objectionable; that he had written intended to offend, and he refers his Excellency to Mrs. Willis's letter, *which he supposed was in his possession*, as having been written in her usual style of friendship and intimacy, and showing no sign whatever of annoyance. He assumes that the letters are in the possession of the Commander-in- Chief, for he says in the 5th paragraph, "If, in my communication with Mrs. Willis, there is I must of course bow to his Excellency's judgment." With respect to the second charge, of his having submitted to a threat of corporal punishment from an officer under his command he expresses great surprise, and distinctly states that he knows of no other threat than that conveyed in Colonel Willis's letter, a copy of which he then set out. It would be expected that after such a letter no only would the military authorities call for the letters which formed the basis of the first charge, and set on foot a searching inquiry, but would also consider it necessary to undeceive the plaintiff as to his belief with reference to the person who had made the threat, which formed the subject of the second charge. But no notice is taken of this letter, and all that is known as to the impression it made is from the evidence of the Commander-in-Chief, who says:—" Major General Campbell considered this letter evasive and unsatisfactory. At first he had only the statement of the defendant, and he acted upon the faith of its being true." Now, he has before him the letter of the plaintiff, which though written in the dark, was opposed to the defendant's statement; and yet it is unaccountable that he should not only doubt, but treat as untrue, what had been stated by the plaintiff an officer of longer standing than himself, and occupying a higher position, and proceed upon the unsupported statement of a subaltern, with all its improbabilities, as being equal to proof.

The plaintiff continues in the belief that the threat referred to in the Commander-in-Chief's letter, was the threat implied in Colonel Willis's communication to him until the 11th of July, when he is informed for the first time, not by the authorities, but by Major Ward, who is accuser was. The plaintiff says, "On the 11th July I heard from Captain Ward that Mr. Eyre, and not Colonel Willis, had made a charge against me. I had some idea that some one had threatened me, but I believed till then that it was Colonel Willis. Captain Ward told me a few days after I had heard of this through her mother, Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Compbell did not acquaint me. The very day I heard of it I wrote off and denounced the charge as malicious and false." Major Ward says, 'I made the statement mentioned by Colonel Burney respecting Mr. Eyre; that was on the 11th July I told him I had a confidential statement to make about the matter if he would keep it secret I did not wish to be mixed up in the matter, as I had received the intelligence, through my wife, from Mrs General Campbell. I told him that the statement came from Lieutenant Eyre, and not from Colonel Willis. He was very excited at hearing this, denied the charge, and said it was absured to think that he would have submitted to such a threat when he had guards and orderlies near him. I cannot recollect when I knew of this." The object of Major Ward was to undeceive the plaintiff, and this shows that Major Ward believed that the plaintiff was under a false impression as to the nature of the threat and as to the person who had threatened him. Colonel Hinde, who was living with the plaintiff, and was in an adjoining room at the time of this conversation, between the plaintiff and Major Ward, and heard exclamations and strong expressions uttered by the plaintiff, says—" I first heard that Lieutenant Eyre was the person who threatened Brigadier Burney, on the 11th July. I was lying on a bed in a room adjacent to the one in which the Brigadier and Captain Ward were. I heard Brigadier Burney call 'Heigh Yeh!' a Chinese expression meaning 'by God!' 'Thank God: Thank God!' he continued. I did not hear all but I heard these words—'the liar! the scoundrel!' I had not heard any of the previous conversation. Major Ward then *left*, and the Colonel and I met together in the dining-room. He asked me if I had heard. I told him I had heard, and asked him what it meant. He said he had found out that Eyre was his accuser. He appeared to be quite delighted. He showed it by shaking me by the hands. He was delighted at having at last found out, after so many months, that he had made the discovery. His delight was mixed with anger against Eyre. I had never dreamt of Eyre being the man. Up to that moment I supposed the charge of a threat had resulted from Colonel Willis's letter."

Mr. Newmarch questioned the accuracy of this witness's recollection, and I immediately recalled Major Ward, who says, "When I told Colonel Burney Lieutenant Eyre was the person, he was in a highly excited state. The Colonel may have used the words 'Thank God!' 'Thank God!' He was very much excited and spoke almost in hysterics. It lasted for five or six minutes. He walked up and down for five or six minutes, talking aloud. The words 'Thank God! Thank God!' may certainly have been used. The Brigadier was so excited that I cannot tell whether it was from joy or sorrow." Major Ward's evidence is confirmatory of Colonel Hinde's, and I consider that Colonel Hinde has given his evidence truthfully and as an honourable man, and is entitled to full credit. The plaintiff had at last discovered the clue to the mystery which surrounded his position and his language and conduct on the occasion are those of a man who, though astounded at the revelation just made to him, was yet glad that he was at last delivered from a state of doubt and uncertainty and knew who was the adversary he must prepare to meet. But what must have been his feelings to find that he, the Brigadier in command of a division, should have been treated as he had been by his superior officers, on the *ex-parte* statement made through an irregular channel and not communicated to him, of one of his own subalterns? He does not, however, hesitate to act upon the discovery he has made, but instantly writes the following letter:—

" Sir,—I lose no time to request you will do me the honour to submit the following for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

" 2. It is but this moment that, to my utter surprise, disgust, and mortification, I have learnt from a friend that an accusation has been brought against me, to the effect of my having submitted to threats from Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, of H. M.'s 38th foot, and that, doubtless, it is upon such an accusation that the charge rests which was contained in para 1st of your confidential letter No. 2618, of the 7th June last, to the address of Major-General Campbell commanding Benares Division.

" 3. This charge is a most malicious and a most cowardly falsehood, and evidently got up in an underhand, covert way in the hope of effecting my ruin.

" 4. I have many friends at this station who must have heard of this occurrence had it ever taken place, whereas it is now for the first time that I or they have heard of it; I myself being the person from whom they first learnt it.

" 5. If such an occurrence had taken place, would it not, in all fairness, and in accordance with the general custom, have been Lieutenant Eyre's proper course to have brought forward the same at the time, and not to have kept it secret as he has done, only mentioning it those who were in his confidence and by whom secrecy has been also observed? Otherwise, I would respectfully like to know how it happened that a charge of such a scandalous nature should have actually reached the Commander-in-Chief without my having the faintest notion of its existence?

" 6. I think it but right to appeal to his Excellency for redress, as Sir Hugh Rose, before and after his nomination of me to a brigade command, has always treated me with kindness.

" 7. I feel pained and mortified that such a scandalous charge should have been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief without my knowledge; I having been kept in total ignorance of the same until this day.

8. I trust I may be pardoned in expressing my belief that a combination has been for some time in existence to damage my prospects and to remove me from my present command, and which impression has been strengthened by receipt of a letter as per margin from Colonel Macpherson under my command, and which letter I respectfully submit for his Excellency's perusal and orders.

" 9. I also submit a copy of a letter marked B. to Colonel Gordon's address, which will, I hope, show what my feelings were on my last personal interview with Lieutenant Eyre, and it was at the interview, as my friend advises me, the threat was said to be made.

" 10. Having thus, I trust, satisfactorily explained matters so far, I beg most distinctly and most solemnly to deny my having received any threats of any kind whatsoever from Lieutenant Eyre, or from anybody else, and I am now prepared to undergo the strictest enquiry into this infamous charge brought against me. —" I am, &c.,

" GEORGE BURNEY,
" Brigdr. Comdg. at Dinapore."

The language of this letter is the strongest that can be used; it is the language of a man smarting under a sense of wrong; it shows how unprepared his mind was for the discovery which he had made. He denounces the charge preferred against him by the defendant as "a most malicious and most cowardly false," "malicious" in having been made in malice, and "cowardly" in having been made in an "underhand, covert way." He points out the secrecy used by the defendant in keeping the subject of the charge from him and his friends, and says, "I should like to know how it happened that a charge of such a scandalous nature should have actually reached the Commander-in-Chief without my having the faintest notion of its existence?" A question of the deepest import and one which required to be well considered. He expresses his pain and mortification that such a charge should have been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief without his knowledge, and then mentions his belief as to the existence of a combination—a belief strengthened, he says, by the receipt of a letter from Colonel Macpherson.

" (Private) Dinapore, 22nd June, 1862.
BRIGADIER BURNEY,

" SIR,—It may perchance save both you and me further unpleasantness if I at once inform you, that I have long been aware of all that occurred here after Colonel Willis left the station, and that I am also aware of his reference to the Commander-in-Chief.—" I am, Sir. " Your most obdt. sert.

" J. O. MACPHERSON."

Colonel Macpherson was the officer second in command, and succeeded the plaintiff as Brigadier. This letter was a gratuitous letter. It was in answer to no communication from the plaintiff, and was uncalled for. It is difficult to understand why Colonel Macpherson should have written this letter and deliberately insulted the plaintiff. But even this letter was calculated to mislead the plaintiff. He says, "I have long been aware of all that occurred here after Colonel Willis left the station," without saying what it was that he had heard; and he says, "I am also aware of his (Colonel Willis's) reference to the Commander-in-Chief."

No allusion is made to Lieutenant Eyre or his statement, and the plaintiff is left to infer precisely what he inferred from the letter of the Commander-in-Chief of the 7th of June. The plaintiff has used the word " combination." His position at the time he wrote this remarkable letter requires the most careful consideration, and in consequence of a confidential communication just discovered, who his accuser was. He remembered that his application for a copy of the letter to the Commander-in-Chief had not been complied with; that Col. Willis almost immediately after having led him to expect a personal interview, had, without his knowledge, sent an accusation against him to General Campbell; that that accusation, without being communicated to him, had been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief; that the defendant's statement too had been forwarded, without his knowledge, and out of the usual course; that secrecy had been observed, so that none of his friends were aware of what was going on; that he had not been set right, although his letter of the 22nd June 1862, showed that he was labouring under a great mistake, both as to the person who had threatened him, and as to the nature of the threat; that he had received such a communication from Colonel Macpherson;—and remembering all this, was it unnatural for him to suppose that there was a combination formed against him, and that every man's hand was against his? His letter concludes with a most distinct and solemn denial of having received threats of any kind whatsoever from Lieutenant Eyre, and he declares himself prepared to undergo the strictest enquiry. So long as he thought Colonel Willis was his accuser, and that the charge against him rested principally upon his letter to Mrs. Willis, he was anxious to avoid such an enquiry as would, he says, "involve an undesirable publicity both to myself and Mrs. Willis, especially as the question so far as that lady is concerned, is one of a strictly private and confidential nature, in no way affecting my professional character, and not of such a nature as is usually made the subject of military or official enquiry." But now that he knows that the defendant is his accuser and the nature of the accusation made by him, he does not hesitate to invite the strictest enquiry into the charge brought against him. An enquiry having now become unavoidable, General Campbell was deputed to make it. The enquiry to be made was the "searching enquiry" referred to in Colonel Johnson's letter of the 7th June, 1862, and which was to be made by a superior officer to be named by the Commander-in-Chief. The plaintiff by denying the charge had brought himself within the terms of that letter inaccordance with which a superior officer was appointed to enquire into the charge. General Campbell says, "He was acting under the written instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief received through Lieut.-Col. Johnson in the confidental letter before referred to."

The Commander-in-Chief says, "My first intention was to call Major General Campbell to institute an enquiry into the complaints of Colonel Willis, contained in his letter, as well as into the charges brought against him by Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre, in the enclosure in that letter, supported as it was supposed they were and turned out in most parts to be, by the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; but at the suggestion of Major General Campbell, Commanding the Benares Division, supported by the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, I decided, for the sake of propriety, that the charges against Colonel Burney should be limited to the accusations contained in Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's statement, and entrusted Major General Campbell to proceed to Dinapore to examine whether Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's statement corroborated that of Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre's."

It would not be fair to the plaintiff to pass over the statement that "Brigader Burney had full opportunity of tendering explanation." This is not supported by the evidence. At the time referred to by his Excellency he did not know who is accuser was, nor the time or occasion at which the threat which he was accused of having submitted to was made, and therefore he had not a full opportunity; or any opportunity of tendering explanation. He could not tender explanation as to facts not within his knowledge. His Excellency also says—" As the desideratum was the elucidation of merely one point, and as, that point elucidated, the case was perfectly straightforward and clear, a Court of Enquiry was quite unnecessary. And it was sufficient that the point in question should be elucidated by the enquiry of Major General Campbell who was then to act as stated above. Major General Campbell's enquiry was held by himself as the General Officer in command of the division in which Brigadier Burney was and the senior officer to him. He was assisted by the legal military adviser, the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the division. It had been notified to Brigadier Burney that the enquiry would be made by a superior officer, to which he made no objection.

This shows clearly that the enquiry conducted by General Campbell was the promised enquiry, though more limited in its extent than was originally intended, and that it was never contemplated that there should be any further enquiry.

It is here necessary to refer to what took place shortly before the enquiry. On the 14th of July Dr. Wright had casually informed the plaintiff that he had been asked by the defendant to deliver an improper message. To a letter written on the same day by the Brigadet Major at the instance of the plaintiff, Dr. Wright returned the following reply:—

" *Dinapore, July* 14, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of to-day's date, and in reply beg to state that some months ago Lieutenant and Adjutant Eyre did make use of the language which I mentioned this morning to the Brigadier in the hospital compound—namely to the effect that I was to tell the Brigadier that if ever he found out that the Brigadier talked about Mrs. Willis in any way relative to the offensive letter received, he would take him out of his carriage on the Mall and horsewhip him. This I did not inform the Brigadier, believing that Mr. Eyre was not in earnest, and never would think of carrying his threat into execution.—" I have, &c., &c.,

" THOMAS WRIGHT,
Assist.-Surg. 8th Regiment."

The defendant was absent from the station at the time this communication was made to the plaintiff but on the 28th of July, 1862, immediately after his return, he was put under arrest by order of the plaintiff on a charge based on Dr. Wright's letter. On the same day General Campbell arrived, and on the following day, without assigning any reason, and without reference to the Commander-in-Chief, released the defendant from arrest. Every single step in the case shows the strong bias was that existed against the plaintiff. The trial of the defendant would have involved the strictest enquiry into the conduct of both parties, and the enquiry would have assumed a form more consistant with the relative positions of the parties.

Colonel Turner said he had advised that Lieut. Eyre should be released, but he would not admit General Campbell acted upon that advice. No one heard the evidence of Colonel Turner without feeling distressed and annoyed. I have no doubt he is an honourable man, but a man without an atom of independence, and who is prepared to sink every feeling of independence to obedience to headquarters. His manner was that of a man oppressed with a weight. Every answer came from him as if he wished to reflect the mind of some other person. He said his appointment was at the breath of the Commander-in-Chief, and that he must postpone every consideration to obedience to orders. When asked by Mr. Bell what were the duties of his office, he said "I can't tell and if I were to disclose the nature of the manifold ones of my office, Sir Charles Wood might be inclined to abolish it." I never saw a witness give his evidence in such a fright as he was. I say "fright" as that the only word that expresses the real state of his mind as indicated by his manner. I expect that every man, whatever his position, will, when he comes into this Court as a witness, give his evidence without fear or favour.

In releasing the defendant General Campbell appears to have acted on the advice of Colonel Turner. Did Colonel Turner think that that advice would be agreeable to those above him. After the defendant was released Colonel Gordon and the plaintiff were invited to attend before General Campbell. The plaintiff was not present at the interview between General Campbell and Colonel Gordon, and when Colonel Gordon was requested to write, and wrote his statement, Colonel Burney appeared after Colonel Gordon had retired, and the respective statements of the defendant and Colonel Gordon were twice read to him. According to General Campbell the plaintiff called them a tissue of falsehoods. Colonel Turner says that he admitted the truth of Colonel Gordon's statement and said, " If Colonel Gordon had stated that Lieutenant Eyre had threatened to horsewhip me I could not have denied it, though I must have been mad to submit to it." This is a most extraordinary statement.

Why should the plaintiff say that he was willing to admit the truth of a statement which he knew (and denied) to be false, if confirmed by Colonel Gordon? And why should he have spoken of Colonel Gordon in connection with the second interview, at which he had not been present? Colonel Turner's evidence as regards his statement not only opposed to that of General Campbell, but also to that of plaintiff, who says, "To the best of my recollection I did not say to Colonel Turner that Colonel Gordon would not state what is not true, and that I must have been mad. The word 'mad' could never have been uttered by me. I could never have said anything in 'praise of Gordon. I came to Calcutta about the 20th of August." Major Ward states that Brigadier Burney told him immediately afterwards that Colonel Gordon had said was correct, but that Lieutenant Eyre's statement was false; and this is consistent both with the evidence of the plaintiff and of General Campbell. The plaintiff applied for copies of the statements. They deeply concerned him, and yet he was refused; why, is to me incomprehensible.

The plaintiff was not required to make any defence or to produce evidence in support of his denial of the charge; but, as he was proceeded against him, he was simply asked, " Will ye reign?" Such is the evidence of the plaintiff, and he is confirmed by Colonel Turner. But General Campbell's recollection differs. He says, " He then gave him the option of resigning his command or standing a searching enquiry by a superior officer, specially deputed for the purpose of carrying out the orders received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief." General Campbell must, however, be in error, or he must have misconceived his instructions. The searching enquiry which had been promised was, as I have already shown, the very enquiry which General Campbell was then conducting; and the Commander-in-Chief never intended to grant a futher enquiry. The plaintiff declined to resign, and on the following day actually delivered a letter to Major Ward, declining to do so. It would have been well for him if he had acted according to the dictates of his own judgment and adhered to his first intention. But under the pension of Dr. Wall, he withdrew the letter which he had already sent in, and substituted for it a letter of resignation.

It is to be observed that the letter declining to resign was written by the plaintiff, but that the letter of resignation was written to Dr. Wall.

I believe that the plaintiff's pen would have dropped out of his hand at the fatal word " resign," and that the second letter would not have been written if he had had to write it.

Dr. Wall says, " I went to General Campbell's quarters to see the statements that had been made. This was after a conversation with Captain Ward. I was riding out with him towards the Brigadier and asked him what was the best to be done in this business, and we talked about his resignation. I think I asked him whether he ought to resign or not. Previous to that I had not given the Brigadier any advice on the matter. I do not say Captain Ward's answer to me was that he did not think the Brigadier would gain anything by holding out and not resigning * * * *. After breakfast I got a note from Captain Ward, and in consequence I went to his quarters. I was shown into a room where the Major General and Major Turner were. The papers were read over by Major Turner to me. I made some remark about the Brigadier's not resigning, and then Major Turner read the statement a second time. In reading Colonel Gordon's statement he stopped three or four times and emphasized the words to call my attention to them. One was where the words " be silent" were referred to. There were two or three others, but I cannot recollect them. After this I said it was a hard case for the Brigadier to resign on this statement of Captain Eyre, and I asked Major Turner what evidence there was to prove Captain Eyre's statement. He said the evidence was corroborative. It was presumptive that what was stated there had occurred. I said it was a hard case for him to resign with this slur on his character; and either Major Turner or Captain Ward said it would only be a nine days' wonder * * * * I went home after this interview. The Brigadier came to me in the course of the afternoon, and I then recommended him to send in his resignation. I cannot say whether I was aware at that time that he had sent in a letter saying he would not resign. The day before, he told me he would not resign. When I recommended him to do so he rather kicked against it. I wrote the letter, and he signed it. My reasons for recommending the Brigadier to resign were the exaggerated reports I had heard about the letter he wrote to Mrs. Willis and the last conversation I had had with Captain Ward and Major Turner, and also from a letter I had received from Colonel Willis on the 13th March. This letter very materially influenced me. I thought from this letter there must have been something very bad contained in Colonel Burney's letter to Mrs. Willis; also from a statement made to me by Mr. Eyre on the subject of the letter to Mrs. Willis, I thought if he did not resign, a Court-martial would be held, and what might come out then would be excessively unpleasant. I gave this reason to Colonel Burney the morning I was at his house with Captain Ward. If he did resign I was under the impression that his resignation would bring the whole matter to an end. I did not tell him this, but it was my impression and a motive for giving him the advice I did. * * * * He said that there was a statement in the letter that the *expose* had a particular effect on elderly gentlemen on low chairs."

Dr. Wall might mean to have given the plaintiff the advice he did, but he has stated his reasons, and they have, no doubt, much force. He had heard exaggerated reports, and was greatly influenced by the false statement made to him by the defendant as to the contents of the plaintiff's letter to Mrs. Willis. What was the object of the defendant in making such a statement? Was it to influence the mind of Dr. Wall who had not seen the letter, and could not see it as it was withheld?

Dr. Wall has described the state of his mind when he advised the plaintiff to resign. What was the state of the plaintiff's mind when that advice was given? It is true he had just before refused to resign, but it may well be imagined that his mind was in a state to be easily influenced. As the Commander-in-Chief had formed a strong opinion with reference to his letter to Mrs. Willis, and had applied to his conduct the word " disgraceful," he might well think that there might, after all, be something in the letter he did not remember. He had reason to think there was a disposition on the part of the authorities to keep him in the dark and to allow his accuser an unfair advantage over him. He remembered that no action had been taken against the defendant, although upon his own showing his conduct had been subversive of discipline and such as had probably never before been overlooked; that when put by himself under arrest on a grave charge he had been immediately released without investigation of the charge; that both before and at the enquiry he had been asked to resign on the statement of a subaltern which had not, as to the charges under investigation, been corroborated by Colonel Gordon, and the truth of which had been solemnly denied by him; and last, though not least, that having, under the peculiar circumstances of his position, allowed Colonel Gordon and the defendant to treat him at the first interview in manner unbecoming his position as the Brigadier in command, he was in the power of the Commander-in-Chief; and with all this crowding into his mind, is it to be wondered at that he was in a state of vacillation, and that it required but little to turn the scale? I have no doubt he felt that the Commander-in-Chief wished him to resign, and that it would be better not to oppose him; and this is in substance expressed by him in a letter to his Excellency, dated 15th November, 1862, wherein he states, "an early resignation of my command became imperative in obedience to the Commander-in-Chief's desire."

The resignation was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, who says—" By resigning, Brigadier Burney, in my opinion, acknowledged the sufficiency of the evidence against him, and his guilt." I cannot accept this as a correct conclusion. The defendant's statement as to the charges had not been confirmed by his own witness, Colonel Gordon, and had been denied by the plaintiff. Where, then, was the sufficiency of the evidence against the plaintiff? And the plaintiff had not only denied the charge, both before and at the enquiry, but he repeated the denial in his letter of resignation in these words:—" I totally and most solemnly deny ever having received a threat from Lieutenant Eyre or from anybody else," Was it right, under the circumstances, to have inferred guilt? If it was believed that the plaintiff was really guilty of the serious charges preferred against him, it must also have been believed that he was guilty of falsehood in having denied those charges; and, if so, why was he permitted to resign?—and why was he, in the act of resigning, honoured with a salute?

The learned Counsel for the defendant has referred to the absence, in the letter of resignation of any denial on the part of the plaintiff as regards his having been called a coward; but the letter itself was prepared by Dr. Wall, and it may be observed that the letter of the Commander-in-Chief makes no allusion to the word " coward," and that the plaintiff has over and over again denied that any such expression was addressed to him by the defendant.

I have already observed upon the manner in which Colonel Turner gave his evidence: I must now observe upon his conduct. General Campbell claimed protection for the letter of instructions and a telegram received from the Commander-in-Chief in relation to the enquiry he was deputed to make into the charges which had been preferred against the plaintiff. General Campbell said he was not prepared either to produce these documents or to disclose their contents without the permission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; yet, though these documents were so important and so confidential that it was necessary to obtain the permission of the Commander-in-Chief before they could be produced or their contents disclosed, they were four days after General Campbell's examination, handed over by him to Colonel Turner to do what he liked with them. Colonel Turner says—" This letter of instruction was a numbered one. I tore it up. When General Campbell gave up his command he gave me this among other letters. I destroyed it quite of my own free will. It was a confidential letter, and General Campbell enjoined the most rigid secrecy. I considered it a letter of a confidential character. I think the letter was peculiar from a particular paragraph. I destroyed the letter next morning, either the 6th or 7th July this year, when General Campbell gave up command of the division. The letter was destroyed after General Campbell was examined. He communicated with me after his examination. He gave me the letter and told me it would refresh my memory. I knew that an action was going on in this Court, and that General Campbell had been examined. General Campbell told me to look at it because he knew I was coming down here. At the time the letter was given to me I did not know officially I was going to be examined as a witness. I expected to be a witness. On leaving, illness interfered. I destroyed the letter of my own inclination. I had power to destroy letters. I had no power in possession from the Commander-in-Chief, given to me by a person who does not require it, I consider I am at liberty to destroy it. General Campbell told me he did not want it. I think he was glad to get rid of it. He said I might like to see it. He did not use the word 'waste paper.' He said I might do what I liked with it. I did not consider it an authority to destroy it. I had no authority. There was also a draft of a letter and a telegram. I was not aware that it was a question whether that telegram should be produced or not at the trial. I destroyed the telegram."

Colonel Turner not only says that they were given to him to do what he like with them, but also that they were given to him to refresh his memory with reference to the present case. He says he had no authority to to destroy them, and yet he says he destroyed them very after he had received them. General Campbell said they could not be produced without permission, which implied that they might be produced with permission. Was Colonel Turner aware that permission, if applied for, would not be given? I refrain from saying more with reference to the conduct of Colonel Turner, as he may hereafter be in a position to make a better explanation than he has offered to the Court.

The plaintiff has stated that after his strong denial in his letter of resignation, of the charges made against him, he thought the Commander-in-Chief would not accept his resignation without further inquiry, and that it was not accepted for a month and a half. It appears that on the 15th of November, 1862, he applied to the Commander-in-Chief for a further and full inquiry, which was refused. He then memorialized the Governor General in Council. This memorial was received by the Commander-in-Chief on the 12th of February, 1863, and was despatched to government on the 5th of March. On the 14th of March the defendant was directed to proceed to England in charge of invalids and to embark on the 15th of March. I abstain from making any comments as the dates speak for themselves.

The plaintiff had committed his case into the hands of government, and I think it would have been better if he had relied on the wisdom and justice of the Viceroy and his Council; but as the defendant was about to leave the country, he felt himself driven to institute proceedings in this Court, which he would otherwise not have done.

It cannot be disguised that the resignation of the plaintiff was a lamentable act of weakness and indecision on his part, which he will, no doubt, regret to the end of life. It was his duty in the face of such terrible charges as those contained in the defendant's statement to have indignantly declined the proposal made in Council, and

LANDOUR, *September* 1.

"PARDON me for not fulfilling the promise contained in my last. The fact is, I have been in a whirl of gaiety of late, and have given myself up entirely to pleasure, as I cannot expect much where I am going, at the expiration of my leave. If I attempted to chronicle all that has taken place within the last month, I should monopolize the whole of your paper.

The general opinion is that the rains have terminated, as we have a shower only every two or three days. We indeed deserve some fine weather now, as this has been an unusually wet and unpleasant season, so much so that I have for days together been unable to visit Mussoorie. If I am ever fortunate enough to come to the Hills again, I shall certainly stick up my spoon at Mussoorie—it is by far the most pleasant and sociable part in these diggings.

Two of our best Amateurs—Lieutenants Murray and Graves you must know being Mecrutites—are indeed promising young men, and would, even now, not disgrace the English Boards. Other performers are here, but not of such a high standard.

The recent Balls have been very successful, and numerously attended. Your good General is the life and soul of the parties—he is most amiable and courteous to all, and consequently a great favorite at the Club, at which liberal institution the 54th Band plays occasionally, when chairs and coffee are furnished for the ladies.

I regret deeply to inform you that Major Marriott of the above regiment died here a few days ago. The whole of the troops at Landour attended the Funeral with the Band. It was the most impressive sight I ever witnessed in the hills. Judging from the numerous officers who accompanied the deceased to his last resting place, he must have been much beloved.

It is not yet known who are going re-place our present Padrees. The Doctors successors are likewise unknown. Doctor Corbett is talked of as being the future luckly man for Landour.

Report says that the Revd. Mr. Maddock is going home. His loss would be nothing short of a dire calamity to this part of India.

I have not got a scandal of any great dimensions for you, but will keep a sharp look out and let you know when one occurs."—*Mofussilite, Sept.* 4.

SIMLA, *August* 31.

IN the matter of *private* theatricals, Simla can in truth boast, and be proud of possessing some of the best amateur performers in India. Last Friday night the "Rivals" was repeated by particular desire, in aid of the Simla dispensary, on which occasion their Excellencies the Viceroy, and the Commander in-Chief, and Lord and Lady Paget were present. The representation of the piece was a perfect success. Mrs. S——n as *Mrs. Malaprop* was inimitable. The acting of Mrs. W——, as *Lydia Languish* was most excellent, Mrs. J——, as *Lucy* was very good indeed, and so was Miss D——, as *Anny*.

After hearing and seeing, as we are accustomed to hear and see in India, newly shorn faces, masculine voices, and ungainly figures made up to represent a female, the pleasure of beholding *real live ladies* on the stage,—such as were seen last Friday night,—was a charm indeed; and the audience fully appreciated their unpretending kindness in having afforded them one of the richest treats in the way of intellectual amusement that they have ever enjoyed either in India or in England.

The two *Absolute's* Father and son. Colonel T——ns, and Major M——y were both *first-rate. Acres'* acting (Major J——n) was capital. One could almost imagine that he *saw the courage* which *Bob* felt oozing out at his fingers—so well did he dissemble his encreasing terror at the apprehended duel. *Faulkland*, by no means an easy character to personate, was exceedingly well sustained by Colonel B——e. Captain J——n looked and did the coachman capitally. Captain E——n, as *Fag*, Captain M.——e, as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, and Mr. P——p, as *David* were all equally good. In short, as I remarked at first, the representation of the *Rivals* last Monday night was a most complete success. The theatre is indebted to Colonel A——e, for a well executed drop scene, and also to Mr. L——e, for the assistance he rendered in the stage arrangements.

Invitations were issued with the tickets for the performance. Yet, a certain Rajah from Bengal, who happens to be in Simla, had the impudence to intrude without one, thinking, the fact of his *being a Rajah* was quite sufficient to cause doors to be thrown wide open for his admission. He was simply requested to leave the place at once, which he did with great reluctance and chagrin. He, however, contrived after having been absent for a few minutes to get a ticket from some one or other, with which he afterwards gained a admission, but it appeared that he had not come by it fairly, when the manager was obliged to come round from the stage, and peremptorily desire him to leave the place, without any more ado. The Rajah who speaks English very well, had evidently only just finished dinner before he came, and no doubt, thought that he would go down to the Theatre for a lark, after the manner of young Bengal in Calcutta.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE following are the latest arrangements as regards the formation of the large camp of exercise to be assembled at Lahore in December next.

Artillery.—E. Battery, 5th Brigade R. H. A; B. Battery, ditto, ditto; A. Battery, ditto, ditto; and F. Battery, ditto, ditto. C. Battery 24th Brigade R. A.; A. and C. Batteries, 19th Brigade R. A.; and E. Battery, ditto, ditto.

Cavalry.—20th Hussars; 21st Hussars; 2nd, 9th, 10th and 19th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

Infantry.—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 93rd Highlanders; 7th Foot; 42nd Highlanders and 94th Foot. The 6th, 23rd, and 27th regiments N. I., the 3rd Sikh Infantry; the 1st and 2nd Goorkha levies; and four Companies of Sappers and Miners—total, forty-seven guns and ten thousand men: all in the highest state of efficiency, health and discipline. There are events in possibility which may prevent the assemblage of this formidable body of men; but there are also events in probability which render the display at Lahore a highly useful, and in the end economical, measure. The government is very vigilant, and fully aware of all that is going on in Central Asia; and, whatever may occur, we shall not be caught napping this time.—*Englishman, September* 1.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief commences his cold weather tour by marching from Kalka in the middle of November; meeting the Viceroy at Peshawur towards the end of December; and then returning to the Camp of Exercise at Lahore, which will be joined by Lord Elgin in January, as at present arranged. —*Id., Sept.* 2.

CAPTAIN E. K. O. GILBERT, hitherto Brigade Major at Dinapore, has been removed from that brigade station and appointed Brigade Major at Cawnpore, in succession to Captain K. Coghill, who has received another appointment.—*Id.*

As we anticipated, Colonel V. Eyre, C. B., has accepted one of Sir Charles Wood's £200 annuities and a regimental *bonus*, and sent in his papers to government, with an application to retire from the service on the 30th ultimo; making the third artillery Colonel known in this country to have given the desired step of promotion in the corps. We are glad to hear that the artillery are still able to "hold out inducements" to the senior officers to retire; as the day must soon come, with the commencement of their service out of India, when their resources will be no longer adequate to sustain the beneficial practice.—*Id.*

MAJOR J. F. TENANT, of the Bengal Engineers, and hitherto commanding the Bengal Sapper and Miner Corps, had been appointed to the Public Works Department in British Burmah, and posted to the Thayt Myoo circle as Executive Engineer; Major F. R. Maunsell, of the Bengal Engineers, succeeding him in the command of the Sappers and Miners. We had thought that the Bengal Army had done with service in Pegu, but it appears that the Public Works Department in that province is still supplied with officers from this Presidency, the Madras Army alone furnishing the military force in British Burmah. The arrangement does not appear to be a good one, and we wonder that it has been allowed to exist so long; as it is the only case, we believe, in India, where the officers of the Bengal and Madras Armies are purposely and as a rule mixed up together.—*Id.*

WE hear that an announcement has arrived, by electric telegraph, from Madras, to the effect that Colonel Primrose, senior Lieutenant-Colonel of H. M's 43rd Light Infantry, will not come up to Calcutta to assume command of his regiment going on field service to New Zealand. How this arrangement can be effected we cannot imagine, as we have never before heard of an officer whose regiment was going on war service standing fast in an office appointment, except when his services there were considered indispensable by the government; and no officer goes on *half-pay* when his regiment is ordered against the enemy. There can be no difficulty in filling up Colonel Primrose's appointment in the Adjutant General's Department at Madras.—*Id.*

WE hear that it is the intention of the government to construct barracks and the other requisite buildings for half a European regiment at a place named Yeddoo in the Jynteah hills; and that a commissariat and other accessory establishments will be sent there. We hope that the healthfulness of the new Station for European troops has been thoroughly ascertained before incurring the expense of constructing the buildings in question. The last experiment made, about twenty years ago, as to the healthiness of the Cossyah Hills for European troops, gave an unfavourable result at a sanatarium established near Cherra Poonjee; but in that case the trial was made with sick and convalescent soldiers. If, as it appears, the barracks at Yeddoo are to be occupied by half a regiment of men sent up in good health, the experiment may turn out a success.—*Id., Sept.* 3

WE believe that the government is desirous of sending down the military reinforcements to New Zealand by steam. Vessels of sufficient tonnage of that description can be collected here. The resolution is a wise and rational one, as no transport operations consequent on active hostilities being carried on in the field should now-a-days be performed by sailing vessels. It is probable that the war in New Zealand will be short and sharp, and, we hope decisive this time; whilst the government here seem in no great hurry to send down the troops to be supplied from India for conducting hostilities against the Maoris. If H. M's. 43rd L. I. are to go to the seat of war slowly and leisurely in sailing vessels, there is at least one in the port now that could take on board the entire regiment, carry the officers and men comfortably, and land them *en masse* in New Zealand; but steam transports are much preferable under the circumstances.—*Id.*

WE learn from Nepaul that the Nepaulese have embraced the cause of a Seitna Kajee of Lassa, and are about to send several Regiments there. They will march eastward through the Serai, and will enter the mountains near Darjeeling by the Wallong Choong Pass.—*Harkara, Sept.* 3.

WE hear that the Printing Establishment in connection with the Accountant General's Office, which is now maintained at an expenditure of about 1,200 Rupees per mensem, is likely to be incorporated with that of the Financial Department, which will probably effect some saving to Government.—*Id.*

THE system hitherto prevailing in the Offices of the Accountants General at the several Presidencies of charging the Staff salaries of Officers of the Staff Corps holding Civil employ invariably to the Civil Department, has been abrogated. A Resolution has recently been passed by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, to the effect that, in future, the Staff pay of the aforesaid Officers when on leave, or not in the actual performance of Civil duties shall be charged in the Military Budget.—*Id.*

WITH feelings of shame and indignation we read in the Home papers that the aged sister of Sir Sydney Smith, the hero of Acre, is reduced to a state of positive destitution. This venerable lady is actually subsisting on casual charity, and only thus saved from being an inmate of the paupers' ward in a workhouse. Subscriptions forwarded to General Fox, at Coutts' will be thankfully received, and duly applied to the purchase of a small annuity, so that the sister of him who first arrested the fortune of the great Napoleon may be spared the indignity of living the life of a common beggar. —*Id.*

MESSRS. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. are entitled to the credit of the improvement that is about to be introduced into the after-packet system. The happy spirit of enterprise they exhibited in despatching a steamer with the Rangoon Mails to overtake the *Nubia* on the 27th May, so fully demonstrated the practicability of defering the despatch of the after-packet by some hours, that the Government has agreed to forward the Mails by the steamer in communication with the *Bentinck*. Letters for Europe may, therefore, be posted up to 4 P. M., on the 9th and 23rd of each month, so long as the *Bentinck* remains at her present moorings. It is not likely, however, that any retrogressive steps will be permitted, even should that floating Sanitarium be removed elsewhere.—*Id.*

THE Bengal Club will this evening entertain their President as a grand farewell banquet on his departure from these shores. Covers will be laid, we believe for one hundred and fifty, and among the honoured guests will be the Chief Justice. On Saturday the members of the Calcutta Bar and the Attorneys of the High Court will present an Address, expressive of their deep regret at losing an upright Judge, and a true and faithful friend. But not the least gratifying token of the respect he has won from all classes of the community will be the Native Address headed by the Rajah of Burdwan and s'gend by a'l the most influential Zemindars in Bengal. On Wednesday, the 9th, Sir Mordaunt Wells will take his final leave of Calcutta, carrying with him the regrets and sincere good wishes of all right-minded and honest men.—*Id.*

OUDE.

THE 10th Hussars have lost a promising young officer, by the death of Lieutenant Albert Hearsey, third son of General Sir J. B. Hearsey, K.C.B., who was accidently drowned, whilst bathing in a tank at Barrackpore, where he was studying the languages. We were not acquainted with these particulars on the date of our last issue, in which the death of Lieutenant Hearsey appeared, in our obituary notice.—*Gazette, Sept.* 2.

CAPE.

WRECK AT GREEN POINT.

ON Thursday night the Bremen brig *Elise*, bound from Bremen to this port with a general cargo, was wrecked on rocks close to the Moiulle lighthouse. It appears that the captain was making for the harbour with a north-westerly wind; he made out the lights, and saw the shipping at anchor in the bay; and being merely bound shore for orders, did not wish to come far in. He accordingly let go his anchor in fifteen fathoms of water. Soon afterwards the wind shifted to the north-east, thus bringing the ship end on to the shore. The bottom being rocky, the vessel commenced to drag, and a second anchor was let go; both, however, failed to hold the ship, which took the rocks close to the lighthouse.

The lighthouse-keeper, who observed the ship, sent a messenger into town about ten o'clock, who reported the wreck to Mr. John Roe, and he as quickly as possible got one of the large anchor boats under weigh, and proceeded to the vessel. The anchor was dropped and the warp passed on board the ship, and by means of a flat-boom, or small boat, several of the crew got ashore, and Mr. Roe reached the vessel. Owing to the violence of the weather the flat-boom could not reach the cargo-boat and had to run for the north wharf, leaving the captain, the first and second mates, and Mr. Roe still on board, whose position would have been most precarious had it not been for the fortunate arrival of the life-boat in charge of Capt. Wilson and Capt. Bide.

It appears that there had been considerable delay in conveying any intimation of the wreck to the port authorities; for it was not until half-past one that Capt. Wilson or Capt. Bide were made acquainted with what had transpired. The new life-boat was launched without delay and put off, but the wind and sea were so violent that nearly two hours were spent in reaching the spot where the vessel lay. The rain and hail poured down violently, and the thunder and lightning were almost incessant. The remaining persons on the wreck were got safely off and were landed, and soon afterwards the vessel broke in three pieces, and has since been completely smashed.

The captain, we are informed, has never been in Table Bay before, and was confused by the lights on shore and those from the three steamers at anchor. The hull and cargo were sold yesterday afternoon by Mr. Cressly for £220, and the loose articles for £16. The *Elise* was laden with patent fuel, hams, brandy, &c. Messrs. Poppe & Co. were the agents.

A court of inquiry into the circumstances of the wreck will probably be held in the course of next week.—*South African Advertiser, August* 18.

Insurances, &c.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Company beg to call attention to their Rates of Premium for the Whole Term of Life with profits, which are lower than those of other Offices, in some cases *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged. Thus Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of profits.

By order,
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Bombay, August 1863. Secretary for Western India.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1860.

Capital one Million—in 50,000 shares of £20 each.
First Issue 35,500 Shares. £2 paid. FULLY subscribed.

Chairman.
ADMIRAL SIR HENRY LEEKE, K.C.B., M.P.

Deputy-Chairman
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIANCE BANK OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Directors.
GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq. (Messrs. Braginton, Rimington, & Co., Bankers,) Torrington.
THOMAS W. BRADLEY, Esq. (Messrs. T. W. Bradley & Co.) London.
WILLIAM M. CADELL, Esq. (Messrs. Duff, Cadell & Co.) London.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. (Messrs. John Campbell & Co.) London.
INGRAM CHAPMAN, Esq. (Director London and Colonial Bank.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq. (Director Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan)
HENRY FOX, Esq., Liverpool.
JOHN AVERAY JONES, Esq. (Messrs. Jones and Nash,) Bristol.
JAMES LAMING, Esq. (Director London and County Bank).
JAMES S. MARGETSON, Esq. (Messrs. Welch, Margetson & Co.) London.
FREDERICK J. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. F. J. Price & Co.) London.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq. (Director Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China).
CHARLES WELLS, Esq. (Messrs. Charles Wells & Co.) Hull.

Underwriter.
IRVING FREDERICK ROUGEMONT, Esq.

Secretary.—J. L. DANIELL, Esq.

Agents.
Bombay ... ... Messrs. CAMPBELL MITCHELL & Co.
Calcutta ... ... Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong Kong ... Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai ... ... Messrs. Rothwell, Love & Co.
Singapore ... ... Messrs. Guthrie & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Company have opened an Agency in Bombay for the purpose of insuring Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The rates of premium are the same as those charged by the local offices. Every information will be afforded to applicants for Insurance by CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay, 18th August 1863.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months'sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Demand	.....	1s.	11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight	...frs.	2-56	cts. "
3 Do.	Do. ... "	2-53	" "
On Demand	..... "	2-59	" "

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BABING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rup.
" " " "	4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
" " " "	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " "	2	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
" " " "	1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland	} On demand	...	1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase their Bills on the Bank's Offices on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case with a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, (Limited,) Bombay."*

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at	1s. 11⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, Deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at four days' and six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
" on Demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	.....	} 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		.....	1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	.....	3 "
Do. do. 6	do	..... 4 "
Do. do. 12	do.	..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 10th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking busines,

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bil's and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "
" On demand		...	} 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...			} 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months.....	3 "
Do. do. 3 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES .....BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SIMLAHEE, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,638 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,388 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11½d.
" On demand		.....	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes		.....	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited on Deposits accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of